CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A power system comprising:

a member with two or more sections, each of the two or more sections has a stored static charge; and

at least one pair of electrodes, wherein each of the pair of electrodes is spaced from and on substantially opposing sides of the member from the other electrode and is at least partially in alignment with the other electode;

wherein at least one of the member and the at least one pair of electrodes is moveable with respect to the other; and

wherein when at least one of the sections is at least partially between the pair of electrodes, the at least one of the sections has the stored static electric charge closer to one of the pair of electrodes and when at least one of the other sections is at least partially between the pair of electrodes, the at least one of the other sections has the stored static electric charge closer to the other one of the pair of electrodes.

2. The system as set forth in claim 1 further comprising an energy conversion device coupled to the member, where movement of the energy conversion device rotates the member.

3. The system as set forth in claim 2 further comprising a shaft connected between the energy conversion device and the member, wherein movement of the energy conversion device rotates the shaft and the member.

4. The system as set forth in claim 2 wherein the energy conversion device comprises a propeller.

5. The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein each of the sections has two or more layers of dissimilar insulators, wherein the stored static electrical charge is substantially at an interface between the layers.

6. The system as set forth in claim 5 wherein each of the layers of the member is made from one or more materials selected from a group consisting of silicon oxide, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, aluminum oxide, tantalum oxide, tantalum pentoxide, titanium oxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanium oxide, calcium fluoride, and magnesium fluoride.

7. The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein each of the sections with the stored static charge is a structure with a monopole charge.

8. The system as set forth in claim 7 wherein the monopole charge comprises electrons.

9. The system as set forth in claim 1 wherein the member comprises four sections.

10. The system as set forth in claim 1 further comprising a load coupled to the pair of electrodes.

11. A method of making a power system, the method comprising:

providing a member with two or more sections, each of the two or more sections has a stored static charge; and

providing at least one pair of electrodes, wherein each of the pair of electrodes is spaced from and on substantially opposing sides of the member from the other electrode and is at least partially in alignment with the other electode;

wherein at least one of the member and the at least one pair of electrodes is moveable with respect to the other; and

wherein when at least one of the sections is at least partially between the pair of electrodes, the at least one of the sections has the stored static electric charge closer to one of the pair of electrodes and when at least one of the other sections is at least partially between the pair of electrodes, the at least one of

the other sections has the stored static electric charge closer to the other one of the pair of electrodes.

12. The method as set forth in claim 11 further comprising coupling a energy conversion device to the member, wherein movement of the energy conversion device rotates the member.

13. The method as set forth in claim 12 further comprising connecting the member and the energy conversion device to a portion of a rotatable shaft, wherein movement of the energy conversion device rotates the shaft and the member.

14. The method as set forth in claim 12 wherein the energy conversion device comprises a propeller.

15. The method as set forth in claim 11 wherein each of the sections has two or more layers of dissimilar insulators, wherein the stored static electrical charge is substantially at an interface between the layers.

16. The method as set forth in claim 15 wherein each of the layers of the member is made from one or more materials selected from a group consisting of silicon oxide, silicon dioxide, silicon nitride, aluminum oxide, tantalum oxide, tantalum pentoxide, titanium oxide, titanium dioxide, barium strontium titanium oxide, calcium fluoride, and magnesium fluoride.

17. The method as set forth in claim 11 wherein each of the sections with the stored static charge is a structure with a monopole charge.

18. The method as set forth in claim 17 wherein the monopole charge comprises electrons.

19. The method as set forth in claim 11 wherein the member comprises four sections.

20. The method as set forth in claim 11 further comprising coupling a load to the pair of electrodes.

21. A method for generating power, the method comprising:

moving at least one of a member and at least one pair of electrodes with respect to the other, wherein the member comprises two or more sections, each of the sections has a stored static electrical charge wherein when at least one of the sections is at least partially between the pair of electrodes, the at least one of the sections has the stored static electric charge closer to one of the pair of electrodes and when at least one of the other sections is at least partially between the pair of electrodes, the at least one of the other sections has the stored static electric charge closer to the other one of the pair of electrodes;

inducing a potential on the pair electrodes as a result of the moving; and

outputting the induced potential.

22. The method as set forth in claim 21 further comprising storing the outputted induced potential.

23. The method as set forth in claim 21 wherein each of the sections with the stored static charge is a structure with a monopole charge.

24. The method as set forth in claim 23 wherein the monopole charge comprises electrons.